

# POTOSI JOURNAL

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## False or Impotent.

The Democratic party is either not honest in its assumption of a capacity to give the country government commensurate with its promises to the voters in a campaign for a decision at the ballot box on election day, or it is afflicted with senile impotence and lacks the power to fulfill its pledges. All voters above the age of 30 years are in position to discriminate intelligently between that party's promises and its purpose or capacity to carry them out, for during the past decade it has been given eight years of rule in the administrative affairs of the government and six years of absolute power in making the laws of the nation. That is beyond question reasonably long enough to test any political party's sincerity of purpose or ability to make good on its pledges.

In 1912 the Democrats carried the country on the pledges to lower the cost of living, and the cost of government through the elimination of "useless" federal employees. It either betrayed public confidence on both these pledges or it was impotent to redeem them, for neither were realized by the people. On the contrary, under Democratic rule the cost of living and the cost of government as well multiplied and rose to unprecedented and outrageous heights. Since the present Republican administration has ruled, the cost of living has been materially reduced, 90,000 "useless" federal employees added to the payroll by the Democrats have been dismissed, and government expenses have been cut by billions of dollars. Here we have had performance in line with party pledges.

In 1916 the Democratic party carried the country again on the distinct promise that the United States would be kept out of the world war at all hazards, but the second Wilson administration was less than two months old when the President went before Congress and demanded a declaration of war against the central powers and got it. The Democratic apologists of President Wilson and their party for this immediate reneging of the pledge on which the election was won claim that our entrance into the war was forced upon us and unavoidable, and that the President could not have done otherwise and knew long before the election that he would have to take this step. All this, then, is but a confession by the Democrats that their party won the election of 1916 on a lie, and that they had knowingly made a pledge the party could not keep. Nothing in the history of American politics was more shameful than this. The fact that our participation in the war was unavoidable and necessary to the freedom of mankind everywhere does not absolve the Democratic party from this act of deception, particularly since to win in the campaign of 1916 it represented the Republican party as eager to do the thing which the Democrats volunteered to keep us "out of" and then immediately did that very thing themselves.

In view of these successive betrayals of public confidence, what right has the Democratic party to any further faith or trust from the American people? On its own performance, it must be judged as either dishonest or wholly impotent.

Looks to us like Andy Gump is exceeding legitimate campaign expenditures.

We imagine as feminine fashions cover the legs it will uncover the ears.

The Eighteenth Amendment is the real prohibition law, and no amount of agitation against the Volstead act will bring liquor back.

France has no money with which to repay our loan, but she seems to have had plenty to help the Turks to carry on their war against Greece.

The people of this congressional district would commit a serious error of judgment should they vote to retire their present member in Congress, Hon. M. E. Rhodes. In his quiet way, Mr. Rhodes is one of the hardest-working and influential members of the House. As chairman of the House committee on Mines and Mining, it was largely through Mr. Rhodes' presentation of the condition of this district and his deep solicitude for their improvement and prosperity that lead and barytes were given adequate protection under the new tariff law. This great service has no party lines, its benefits extend directly and indirectly to thousands of Democrats as well as Republicans. Mr. Rhodes is experienced in the duties of the office, and as a member of the party in power can continue giving our district an efficient representation that it would lose by his retirement. It will display good business judgment and appreciation on part of the voters of the district to keep Mr. Rhodes in Congress. He has earned this reward; reelect him.

Put the church on wheels and invite the congregation to ride, and the church problem will solve itself.

The Democrats lay claim to the creating of the late war prosperity, and they undertook to perpetuate it by keeping us perpetually at war in foreign lands.

Ex Kaiser Wilhelm's memoirs, now appearing in the public press throughout the world, as so far presented are of no great interest except as they show the intrigues and scheming of Europe's governments against each other.

We are getting a lot of criticism of the Hyde administration from our Democratic friends on the matter of taxes, it being alleged that taxes have been enormously increased under this administration. In the last analysis, taxation, large or small, is indicated by the amount of money taken from the people as public revenues. Comparisons are odious, this said, but they are also quite useful in setting things straight where they are unfoundedly presented wrong. So, then—in 1920 when the Democrats were still in power in the state the total amount of public revenue handled was \$31,741,917, while in 1921, under Republican rule, the total was \$32,083,559, an increase of \$341,642, or some 11 or 12 cents per capita. And this is what the Democrats are making such a tremendous fuss over, and that after they had been guilty of boosting taxes faster than that themselves every year while they were in power.

As for Dr. Wolf of Festus, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, about all that need be said of him is that he is for turning the old time flood of booze loose upon us again. He would serve the big brewery interests. And the Democrats nominated this man!

Senator Reed is a monumental fakir. He is taking on prohibition, he is taking on woman's suffrage, he is taking on a friend of labor, and he was even a fakir in his stand on the League of Nations, for after all he said and did on that proposition, he supported it by voting for Cox in 1920. Can you beat it?

All fair-minded citizens, regardless of their political conviction will concede that the Harding administration has gone far in the process of rehabilitating the country from the chaos the war left it in. It could not be that in the fulfillment of this arduous mission no rough places and difficult obstacles would be encountered; there were and still must be a multitude of these. But they are steadily and effectively being overcome, and the party in power should have a fair chance and a square deal in the job.

## Republican Ticket.

For Senator in Congress, R. H. BREWSTER.  
For Judge of Supreme Court—Div. 1, CONWAY ELDER.  
For Judge of Supreme Court—Div. 2, To be elected, EDWARD HIGGEE.  
For State Superintendent of Schools, SAM A. BAKER.  
For Member in Congress, 13th Dist., MARION E. RHODES.  
For Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, CHARLES H. DAUES.  
For Judge of Circuit Court, 21st Dist., V. V. IHO.  
For Representative, CHARLES A. YOUNG.  
For Presiding Judge of the County Court, W. F. MACLAY.  
For Judge of the County Court, First District, PERRY BASS.  
For Judge of the County Court, Second District, J. F. WILLIAMS.  
For Circuit Clerk, LOVELL BRYAN.  
For County Clerk, J. D. DECLUCK.  
For County Collector, GEORGE W. MILLER.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, W. A. COOPER.  
For Probate Judge, MCKINLEY MCMURTRY.

## GOLD PLATE REPLACES RIBS

German With Expensive Metal in His Interior Is Closely Protected Against Criminals.

Berlin.—A young man with ribs of gold and platinum is working in a cigarette factory at Breslau. When he was a locksmith's apprentice several years ago he fell from the roof of a house and was badly injured. He was taken to a hospital where the doctors found that his skull was fractured and all his ribs but one were broken. The youth was in the hospital for no less than four and a half years, and finally the surgeons "sawed" to repair or replace his shattered ribs. A metal plate was inserted in his skull and the fractured ribs were replaced by ribs of gold and platinum. Two and a half years later the man was able to leave the hospital, and since then he has been working in a cigarette factory. In view of the present value of gold and platinum, it is evident that he is carrying about in his body quite a considerable amount of wealth, and it is stated that special measures are being taken to protect him against criminals.

## POPE'S AUTO PROVES PUZZLE

Italian Officials Finally Put Car in Diplomatic Corps Class in Granting License.

Rome.—After trying out in the Vatican gardens the automobile presented to him by the Milan archbishop, Pope Pius has had it duly registered by the Italian authorities. The government officials were rather embarrassed in fulfilling the papal request, as no previous pope had owned a motorcar. After lengthy discussion of the case they included the car in the diplomatic class and it consequently bears the license number CD (Corps Diplomatique) 55-325.

## Weak Back

Mrs. Mildred Phipps, of R. F. D. 2, Columbia, Tenn., says: "My experience with Cardui has covered a number of years. Nineteen years ago... I got down with weak back. I was run-down and so weak and nervous I had to stay in bed. I read of

**CARDUI**  
The Women's Tonic

and sent for it. I took only one bottle at that time, and it helped me; seemed to strengthen and build me right up. So that is how I first knew of Cardui. After that, when I began to get weak and 'no account', I sent right for Cardui, and it never failed to help me. If you are weak and suffering from womanly ailments, Cardui may be just what you need. This Cardui. It has helped thousands, and ought to help you. At all druggists and dealers.

You SHOULD read the Journal

## HAIRPIN MARK PERILOUS TRAIL

Each Time It's Mountain Mule Dumped, and It Bumped Off, the Last One.

## FIRST WOMAN TO CROSS ANDES

Love of Adventure Leads Girl to Face Disease, Landslides, Kidnaping and Other Exciting Experiences—Indians After Her.

New York.—A line of bone hairpins, the kind that sells for 10 cents a half dozen, marks the first trail across the Andes mountains ever attempted by a white woman. Miss Katherine MacGregor of Wau-paca, Wis., lost them from her bobbed hair every time her mule slipped on the narrow but not so straight paths along the sides of steep precipices. Miss MacGregor does not look like an intrepid explorer. She is below middle height, of pleasing slenderness, with blonde hair that curls at the rear. Her age, at a rough estimate, is somewhere between twenty-five and forty.

There was no reason in the world, as she sees it, why she should take to exploring the mountains and jungles of South America. Her father, Malcolm MacGregor, is of Scotch-Quaker descent. She, until seven months ago, was assistant to the general manager in a New York utilities office. The only traveling she had done previously had been limited to Pullmans and coaches.

"I guess it was because I wished to write stories of adventures mostly," is the best explanation she can give of the impulse that dared her to face disease, kidnaping, landlides, tigers and snakes. Even the American consul in Peru refused to have anything more to do with her when she told him of the trail she intended to follow. As for her father, he kissed her goodby once and for all when she had fully determined to start on her trip.

Tried to Kidnap Her.

"It was only after I reached Lquitos, a fairly large South American town, that I heard from two Englishmen in another exploring party what I had missed," Miss MacGregor recounted. "The two men had been told by Campes Indian chiefs, who had been told by their intertribal runners that a white woman was passing in a party. The chiefs have a great fondness for white women, and almost invariably succeed in kidnaping them. It was only after much torture that the Englishmen finally convinced the chief that I was not in their party. I passed two or three days sooner than I was expected—the only reason why they didn't get me.

Once or twice, or perhaps, a few times more, the American girl was frightened. On one occasion, had it not been for some fallen trees, she might have dropped to a dusty death along the mountain side. "It was just after a landslide, and the path—it couldn't have been even a foot wide—was slippery," she said. "The four pack mules marched on ahead, but my mule lost its footing in the debris and plunged right down the side. An uprooted tree saved us. I climbed up again while the mule was hoisted up with a rope. I guess I must have been pretty scared that time."

Hotel accommodations were poor, as Miss MacGregor recalls them. Tumble, merely single rooms without baths, and the only running water that which leaked through the thatched roofs, offered the only shelter along the way. The more pretensions variety were sometimes stretched with courtesy but more often a truce consisted of four poles with dried grass for a cover.

Cooking was done over a campfire. It was imperative to boil the water, unless one wished to ward off malarial and other fevers with quinine. Miss MacGregor boasts that in all her trip she took only two grains of quinine, and that because she did not wish to offend an acquaintance.

She was accompanied by an English guide hired in Peru upon the advice of friends, and by two muleteers. An Indian guide would have been out of the question, for the trip would have been brought to an untimely end, so far as she was concerned, Miss MacGregor believed.

Gentlemen Are Sentimental.

As for the technical details of her trip, she traveled to Key West from Chicago in an unsensational manner, flew from Key West to Havana, then by a United Fruit steamer to Cristobal and from there to Peru, where she began her trans-Andean climb on June 20. For seven days she rode muleback, two days she progressed in a dugout canoe on the Ucayali river, and until August 1 she walked, rode and paddled her way to Park on the coast. Her party cut its own trails through heavy, tangled growth for the most part.

There were conquests not only of wild animals, but of South American gentlemen, but Miss MacGregor paid no attention to the proposals she received, for, she said, the fair American who could pass through the country without having a marriage thrust upon her was more to be commended than she who landed a mate.

The Journal office for your job printing. We do it right.

## RED CROSS HEALS WOUNDS OF WAR

25,000 Disabled Ex-Service Men in Hospitals After Four Years of Peace.

## CHAPTERS' FIELD OF SERVICE

Every Veteran Needing Help Gets Individual Attention of Sympathetic Workers.

When on November 11 the world halts to observe the fourth anniversary of Armistice Day, and the American Red Cross inaugurates its Annual Roll Call for the enrollment of the 1923 membership, the people of the United States may well pause to think of the unparalleled contribution to the cause of peace made by our Army and Navy in the World War. The glory of it is a common tradition; but the wounds of war remain. They are not healed in a day, in a year, nor in four years. And on Armistice Day there will be under treatment in Government hospitals over 25,000 ex-service men, broken physically by wounds, exposure, nervous strain and exhaustion incident to their service in the war.

The Government without stint is undertaking to furnish these disabled men with the compensation and medical care to which they are entitled, yet their special care is a duty of the Red Cross. Why? Because the Government cannot handle the cases of ex-service men individually; it must handle these men in bulk under a standardized policy. The Government has neither the authority, the funds or the equipment for working out the problem of the individual man. There is where the American Red Cross finds its greatest field for service, shining through its very active chapters in reaching the disabled man with immediate practical help, assisting his family while his claim is emerging from the process of adjustment, furnishing articles of comfort, funds to tide over the difficult periods, the friendly touch of personal encouragement, helpful recreation and merry-dispelling amusement. It is the warm hand of sympathy and understanding which the American Red Cross extends to the majority of these disabled ex-service men, some of them friendless in the wild life, thousands of them with wives and children dependent upon them, and hundreds of them frequently helpless in the face of grim necessity.

In this work, upon whose accomplishment the American Red Cross is urging a record-breaking enrollment in the Roll Call which opens on Armistice Day and closes with Thanksgiving Day, 2,675 chapters in all parts of the country are engaged. This is 500 more than were working for ex-service men last year, when approximately \$10,000,000 was expended by the National Organization and the Chapters working together in harmonious unity.

For the current fiscal year National Headquarters appropriated \$30,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the amount spent for the work among ex-service men in the year ended June 30 last. Since it is estimated that the Chapters will expend close to \$7,000,000 from their own funds, the grand total of Red Cross expenditures for this single work is expected again to reach the \$37,000,000 mark by June 30, 1923.

## Hospital and District Office Work

During the fiscal year a total of over 1,700 persons, paid and volunteer, have been engaged in Red Cross work in hospitals or district offices of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. An average of 8,000 new cases requires definite and particular attention each month. The demand for chaplain-like activities for hospital patients is constant. During last year Service Claims and Information Service at National Headquarters handled 37,230 compensation and insurance claims, 24,900 allotment and allowance cases, and 2,700 miscellaneous claims. Since February, 1919, it has disposed of 64,174 allotment checks payable to veterans which the Post Office Department reported undeliverable.

The Chapter is the unit of the Red Cross organization which is accessible to every disabled veteran or his family. Between July 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, the Chapters had reported 1,805,077 instances of service to ex-service men and their dependents at a cost estimated from reports now at hand of more than \$3,340,000.

The basis of this far-reaching work of the Red Cross is the individual needs of the disabled veteran to the end that he may obtain his rights under the law, that his special wants may be immediately supplied, that his own and his family's welfare may be rendered happy and cheerful, and that their outlook for the future may visualize incentives for independent and fruitful effort.

## Paid \$20 to Hear Dog Bark Over the Telephone

An American business man left his table in Muldoon's restaurant, in Havana, Cuba, and walked to the telephone. "Give me Murray Hill, New York City," and tell the party who answers that I wish to speak to my bull dog," he said. After a brief interval guests at a nearby table heard a faint "woof, woof" coming from the receiver. The charge was \$20. "Bull dog," growled the man, "that's \$20 a word."

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## COLUMBUS' BONES NEED REAL TOMB

Plan for Great Monument Over Discoverer's Neglected Remains is Revived.

## IS PAN-AMERICAN PROJECT

Coffin at Santo Domingo is Now Opened So Visitors May Handle Relics—Plan Beacon Light for Navigators.

Washington.—Rejuvenation of a movement among Pan-American nations to provide a suitable memorial and final resting place for Christopher Columbus, the man who gave "The New World to the Old," has been reported to the War Department by William E. Phipps, receiver-general of Dominican customs. Mr. Phipps' report says the project was relinquished recently and is commended to the sympathetic consideration of Pan-Americans everywhere.

Open Coffin for Visitors. The remains of Columbus were brought to Santo Domingo from Spain in 1494, the report says, adding that it has been the practice lately to open the casket and permit high dignitaries or distinguished visitors to the island republic to handle personally some of the bone fragments.

This happened upon the occasion of a visit by Secretary of War Stimson upon his tour of the West Indies, and partly in 1911, when the bones of the discoverer were taken to the cathedral in Santo Domingo. The report continues, "which first suggested the idea that it should be the concern of Pan-Americans, the peoples of the twenty-one republics occupying the western hemisphere of North and South America, with the cooperation of Canada, to provide a suitable memorial and final resting place for Columbus in the 'Cradle of America,' as Santo Domingo is called.

Popular Move. "A popular move it should be, and with its palpably popular appeal its failure would constitute a reflection upon Pan-Americana. Poor, unfortunate Santo Domingo could do it alone, though thirty years ago, at the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, a Junta Nacional was duly constituted by Dominican government decree to erect a monument in the cathedral. That much was accomplished, but at the time it was understood the arrangement was temporary. While the monument at the cathedral is ornate, it is no more commensurate with the greatness of the man, nor does it constitute a fitting or adequate home for such a world character."

The report concludes with a statement that the project abandoned on account of the World war contemplates the erection of a massive tomb, its interior modeled after that at Les Invalides, Paris, with its granite tomb, in New York. Situated upon the tomb itself would be a beacon tower, about 300 feet in height, in the top of which would be a great light as an aid to navigation.

## AUSTRALIA TO REDUCE ARMY

Defense Force Will Be Cut Down From \$2,000 to \$1,000 Under New Plans.

Sydney.—The proposed economies in the Australian defense force are expected to result in the reduction of the Australian defense force from \$2,000 to \$1,000 million men and a decrease in the number of officers from 300 to 200.

After training as cadets during the time between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, youths will pass automatically into the ranks of citizen soldiers.

The minister of defense is considering a scheme for compensating all members of the permanent forces who will be discharged.

Tackling Everest Again. London.—The Geographical Journal, the organ of the geographical society, suggests that another expedition, with the object of climbing Mount Everest, may be organized next year.

Read the Journal regularly, subscribe for it, \$1.50.

## CROSS SHINES AGAIN

Throgs Worship in Belief That Miracle Has Been Wrought.

Soviet Leaders Force Priests of Root-off Cathedral to Say That Gliding on Church Was Due to Wireless Action.

London.—An interesting tale comes to me from the city of Kestell on the Don, in soviet Russia, writes a correspondent to the Daily Telegraph.

It will need some explaining on the part of our men of science, and I would not have mentioned it if the official soviet press had not done so. One morning citizens going at sunrise to attend early divine service in the great cathedral were surprised to see the cross on the cathedral dome sparkling as if it had been newly gilt. The golden crosses and cupolas of the Russian churches are a well known landmark, but, neglected under the Bolshevik regime, they have all become dull and tarnished. The great cross on the cathedral spire, while the crosses on the small cupolas surrounding it remained dark. The people cried that a miracle had occurred.

From all parts of the town crowds precipitated themselves toward the market place. Very soon the cathedral was full to overflowing, and thousands of wax candles before the icons lit up its dark interior. People continued to arrive, filling up the market place. The great house occupied by the Cheka was just opposite. The Red soldiers became apprehensive of an attack and called on the crowd. Red soldiers came forward to disperse the faithful, but they were overwhelmed and forced to take off their caps and make the sign of the cross. Cavalry arrived and re-established order with their heavy whips.

The clergy of the cathedral were arrested, brought into the Cheka building and under menace of death, ordered to stop the "miracle" immediately. This the poor fellows naturally could not do. At last one of them had a brilliant idea, of which the leaders of the Cheka approved. The town had a brilliant idea, of which the leaders of the Cheka approved. The town had a brilliant idea, of which the leaders of the Cheka approved. The town had a brilliant idea, of which the leaders of the Cheka approved.

## CLOUD CHASER FOR U. S.



Included in the list of competitive aircraft which the United States government is procuring for the purpose of a long-range reconnaissance mission is a new type of aircraft, a biplane, which is being designed by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of Dayton, Ohio. This aircraft is being designed for the purpose of a long-range reconnaissance mission, and is being designed by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of Dayton, Ohio.

## TELEGRAPH BLANK WILL O

Probate Court of England Holds Invalid Written in Shorthand Characters Valid.

London.—A will written in shorthand on a telegraph blank has been admitted to probate in solemn form, its validity upheld by the Probate Court of England. It was written by Charles S. Green, a commercial traveler, who adopted shorthand writing as the quickest means of expressing his thoughts regarding the disposition of his huge estate when informed by his doctors that he had only a few hours to live.

The shorthand document used in the will was admitted that they were readily translated by the official shorthand system of the country.